

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

JENNIFER MCINNIS, individually and on behalf  
of her infant children T.M., C.S. (female),  
C.S. (male),

Plaintiffs,

-against-

CITY OF NEW YORK, et al.,

Defendants.

24-CV-3449 (GHW) (RFT)

**ORDER**

**ROBYN F. TARNOFSKY, United States Magistrate Judge:**

Pending before the Court are the declarations of Plaintiff Jennifer McInnis and Plaintiffs' attorney Mara Fleder on behalf of McInnis's infant children in support of a proposed infant compromise order ("Proposed Order") to settle Plaintiffs' claims against Defendants City of New York and Treasure Pray. (See ECF 97, Proposed Order.)

Under Local Civil Rule 83.2(a), the settlement of an action on behalf of an infant requires leave of a court embodied in an order, judgment, or decree, and the application to settle must conform as nearly as possible to the New York State statutes and rules. New York Civil Practice Law & Rules ("CPLR") § 1208 sets specific procedures for approving settlements and compromises of an infant's claim. The Court must consider an affidavit of the infant's representative that discusses: (1) the representative's identity and relationship to the infant; (2) the name, age, and residence of the infant; (3) the circumstances that gave rise to the claim; (4) the nature and extent of the infant's injuries or damages; (5) the terms of the settlement; (6) the facts surrounding the settlement; (7) whether other reimbursement has been received; and

(8) whether the infant’s representative or family members have also made claims, and if so, more information about those claims. *See* CPLR § 1208(a).

The Court must also consider the affidavit of the infant’s attorney, which must state: (1) the reason the attorney recommends the settlement; (2) that she is acting in the interests of the infant; and (3) what services she has rendered. *See id.* § 1208(b). Counsel must include medical and hospital reports in settlements of personal injury claims. *See id.* § 1208(c).

CPLR § 1208(d) requires that the moving party, the infant, and his attorney appear “before the court unless attendance is excused for good cause.” The infant’s appearance is “the long-time practice of the court[s].” *Bittner v. Motor Vehicle Acc. Indemnification Corp.*, 257 N.Y.S.2d 521, 523 (N.Y. Sup. Ct., N.Y. Cnty. 1965). “The appearance of the infant serves at least two purposes. First, an appearance may permit the Court to determine the extent of any injuries suffered. Second, appearance by the infants permits the Court to determine their position with respect to the settlement, which is a relevant consideration even given their minority.”<sup>1</sup> *Southerland v. City of New York*, 99-CV-3329 (CPS), 2006 WL 2224432, at \*3 (E.D.N.Y. Aug. 2, 2006).

New York State courts have established a “good cause” standard for excusing the hearing. *Linda J. v. Wharton*, 594 N.Y.S.2d 971, 972 (N.Y. City Civ. Ct., Queens Cnty. 1992); *see also Bermudez ex rel. Castellanos v. Spagnoletti*, 803 N.Y.S.2d 17, 17 (N.Y. City Civ. Ct., Kings Cnty. 2005) (setting out six factors for examining the good cause standard: (1) the nature and extent of the injuries; (2) the permanency of the injuries; (3) the degree of recovery attested to

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<sup>1</sup> Unless indicated otherwise, this order omits internal quotation marks, emphases, footnotes, and citations from quoted text.

by a physician; (4) the age of the infant; (5) the amount of the settlement in relation to the injuries sustained; and (6) the nature of the hardship involved in having the infant appear in court); *Allen v. Robert's Am. Gourmet Food, Inc.*, 07-CV-2661 (NGG) (ETB), 2009 WL 2951980, at \*9 (E.D.N.Y. Sept. 8, 2009) (citing *Wharton* and *Bermudez*).

McInnis's declaration (ECF 99) addresses only the representative's identity and relationship to the infant plaintiffs and the terms of the settlement; it does not discuss any of the six other items required by CPLR. § 1208(a).

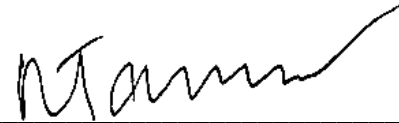
Counsel's declaration suggests that she is acting in the infant plaintiffs' best interests and provides an explanation for why she recommends the settlement (*see* ECF 45, Fleder Decl. ¶¶ 6-7, 9); she does not, as required, address what services she rendered or whether there is good cause to forgo a hearing attended by the infant plaintiffs. The declaration also needs a clearer statement that counsel is acting in the infant plaintiffs' best interests, more detail on why the settlement amounts are fair and reasonable in light of the strengths, weaknesses, and the share of potential damages reasonably attributed to Defendant Gamoneda" (*id.* ¶ 7), and the information needed to approve the reasonableness of the attorneys' fees component of the Proposed Order (including contemporaneous time records, a description of the experience of the timekeepers, and the retainer agreement setting forth the terms of her representation of Plaintiffs). *See, e.g., Orlander v. McKnight*, No. 12-CV-4745 (HBP), 2013 WL 4400537, at \*7 (S.D.N.Y. Aug. 15, 2013).

Accordingly, by **May 23, 2025**, Plaintiffs shall submit: (1) a supplemental declaration from McInnis addressing the six items required by CPLR § 1208(a) that are not covered in her original declaration; and (2) a supplemental declaration from Plaintiffs' counsel addressing: (a)

whether there is good cause to forgo a hearing attended by the infant plaintiffs; (b) providing a clearer statement that counsel is acting in the infant plaintiffs' best interests and more detail on why the settlement amounts are fair and reasonable; (c) describing what services counsel has rendered; and (d) providing contemporaneous billing records, a description of the background of the timekeepers, and the retainer agreement for counsel's representation of Plaintiffs.

DATED: May 9, 2025  
New York, New York

SO ORDERED.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'RTarnofsky', written over a horizontal line.

**ROBYN F. TARNOFSKY**  
United States Magistrate Judge